

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

718 GAY STREET.
OFFICE PHONE (OLD) 296
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD) 686

Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Gleams all the while—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Roses-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Stars—white and gold—white—the good forehead gleam.

Blue—blue and even blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glided garden of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fingers shrilly pipe—
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



Entered at the postoffice at Knoxville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies, 5 cents.

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

Powerful Labor Bodies.
Labor's triple alliance, which just now is demanding much from the employers of England in the way of shorter hours, higher wages and living conditions such as never before were dreamed of by British workmen, numbers approximately 1,500,000 men with auxiliary forces of some hundreds of thousands more. Its demands have been taken seriously by the government.

The triple alliance, which is regarded as one of the most powerful labor bodies in the world, is made up of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain with 800,000 members, the National Union of Railway Men with 450,000, and the Transport Workers' federation with 250,000. Dependent upon its action, because a strike of the alliance means unemployment for them, are the National Council of Colliery Workers, Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Railway Clerks' association and a number of others.

Urges Card Rating of Workers.
Application to industry of a card rating system for employees, similar to that used in the army, was urged as a step toward solution of labor problems by speakers of a round table conference of the Society of Industrial Engineers at New York.

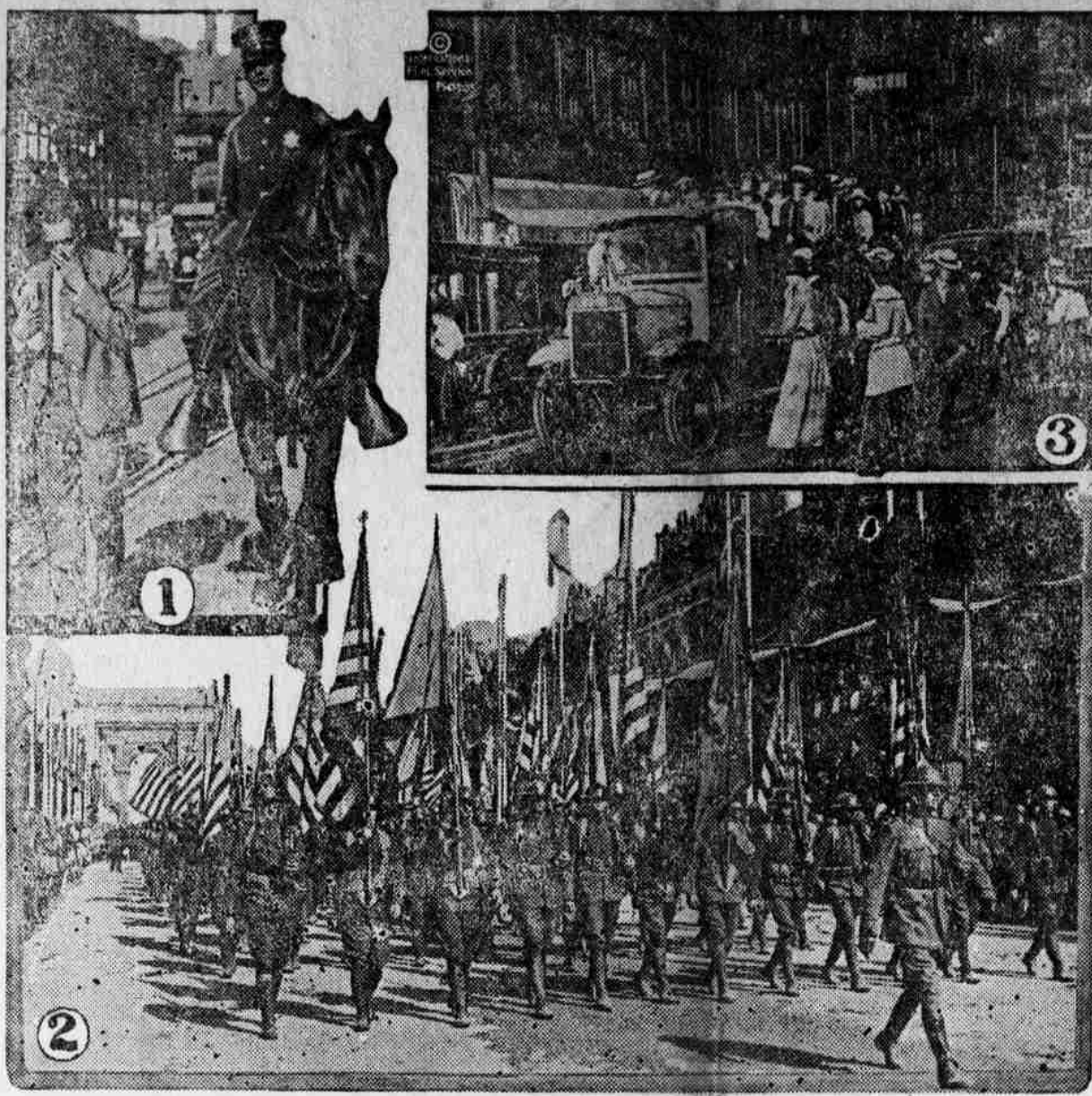
W. S. McArthur of Armour & Co., Chicago, explained the personnel system now employed in the Armour industry, asserting that its ratings had proved of great value in placing men, had proved a valuable check on promotions through favoritism, and had stimulated ambition among the workers.

"Every single trade," he said, "needs training, and the workers in them are hungry for the training. There are 10,000,000 adults in this category. But we should begin to train the boys and girls of fourteen years of age and not wait until they are eighteen or twenty years old."

Seek New Labor Policy.

The importance of the recent strikes in London lies in the fact that labor wishes to change the entire policy of the British government, shaping it along lines favorable to laboring interests, according to the first report by cable to the department of labor from an industrial commission sent by the department to Europe.

The demands were largely for shorter hours, specifically in the case of the subway workers, to whom the 47-hour week has been conceded, allowances for lunch to be included in the day's working time, but statements were freely made that these demands were only introductory, that demands for still shorter hours would follow and that finally a working day of only five hours would be reached.



1—Colored man wounded in Chicago's race riots being escorted to safety by mounted policemen. 2—American color bearers marching at the head of the Yanks in the great Bastille-day parade in Paris. 3—Scene in Chicago during the street car strike when the people were forced to utilize all manner of conveyances.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Nearly Two Score Are Killed in War Between Whites and Blacks in Chicago.

STATE TROOPS CALLED OUT

Street Car Men Strike at Same Time—Urgency of Action to Cut Living Cost Impressed on Government—Status of Peace Treaty Contest.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Race riots and strikes made Chicago the news center of the country for the week, and the news from it was sensational and plentiful. Starting in a trifling quarrel over the "color line" at a bathing beach, a real race war sprang up with startling suddenness and quickly spread throughout the South side of the city, where most of the negroes live, and thence to the downtown business district, with sporadic outbreaks in other regions. Before the authorities got the situation under control nearly two score persons had been killed and several hundred wounded. For several days the mayor insisted the police could restore order, but realization of his mistake was forced on him and he called on the governor for assistance from the state militia. Several regiments at once occupied the "black belt." However, the establishment of martial law was avoided and thus the city "saved its face."

There is no doubt that the casualty lists of the race war were kept down by the fact that the strike of the street car men was coincident with the riots. Not a surface or elevated car was running and it was comparatively easy for the authorities to keep out of the riot district the trouble and curiosity seekers. The strike, which had been impending for some time, was precipitated suddenly by the radical element in the car men's unions, a compromise offer of the companies, approved by the state and city authorities and the heads of the unions, being rejected. Though seriously hampered in getting to its work and in transacting business, the public took the situation good naturedly and made its way to the business district and home again with rather remarkable facility. All manner of motor vehicles were pressed into service and the steam roads exerted every effort to carry their many thousands of extra passengers. The demand of the car men for a heavy increase in wages did not have general sympathy, for it meant a corresponding increase in the fares charged.

There have been many bitter complaints lately to the effect that the government was not doing what it might to reduce the cost of living by selling to consumers the immense surplus stores of food held by the war department. On Thursday the war department put on sale about 341,000 pounds of those foodstuffs, including canned vegetables, corned beef, bacon, roast beef, frozen meats and poultry. The marketing was done through local postmasters and mail carriers, who took orders from buyers, received the cash and delivered the goods. The prices obtained represented the cost to the government plus the postage. This sale was es-

pecially well patronized by the people of small towns and rural districts, and it was predicted that the supplies would be disposed of within a week.

Of course such a measure as this is only a drop in the bucket, and it is being more and more forcibly impressed on the government that it must do something to make the cost of life's necessities square with the incomes of the people. The advisory board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took up the matter directly with the president, presenting to him a memorandum which he characterized as an "impressive document" and ordered made public. The board appealed to the president and cabinet for government action to increase the purchasing power of the dollar, failing in which, it said, the workers would have to ask a further increase in wages. The memorandum asserted that the spirit of unrest existing among all classes, especially wage earners, was due "mainly to the senseless profiteering by the great interests who have secured control of all the necessities of life." The engineers are wise enough to see and to admit that increasing the wages is but temporary relief so long as prices continue to soar.

Just before the engineers visited the White House Democratic National Chairman Cummings reported to the president on his political inspection trip over the country, telling Mr. Wilson of the growing importance of action to reduce the cost of living. What form that action will take, when it comes, cannot be conjectured even from the fact that official investigations of various kinds of alleged profiteering are under way or proposed.

The immediate result of all this was a conference of cabinet members and heads of bureaus called by Attorney General Palmer for the purpose of discussing the situation and possible remedies. The government will seek to stop and punish profiteering, to determine the contributing causes for high prices and to devise remedies for immediate relief for the public.

The administration is gravely concerned over the manifest discontent of the American farmers, which comes just at a time when the official estimates of the nation's wheat crop have had to be greatly reduced. The farmers have been dissatisfied with the system of grading fixed by the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture, and now, as Chairman Barnes of the government grain corporation told the president, they are protesting against an order from the corporation fixing a schedule of discounts for the lower grades of wheat. This, they assert, deprives them of an unreasonably large part of the guaranteed price of \$2.25 per bushel, the amount received being in some instances as low as \$1.45 per bushel.

The Franco-American defense treaty was submitted to the senate, and at once became a subject of debate in the committee on foreign relations, along with the peace treaty. President Wilson, in asking its approval, said he considered the treaty with Germany and the covenant of the League of Nations gave France full protection, but that he had been moved to the treaty by considerations of friendship and gratitude to France. Opposition senators protested that this pact violated the constitutional right of congress to make war, to which the president's supporters had the obvious retort that it created no precedent, similar action having been taken in numerous cases in the past.

The foreign relations committee did an unusual if not unprecedented thing in holding public hearings on the peace treaty. Bernard Baruch was the first

witness and was questioned especially regarding the reparation and other financial clauses.

President Wilson postponed the start of his speaking tour of the country probably until August 15, and continued his efforts in Washington in behalf of the peace treaty and league covenant. He called in more senators to conference, both Democrats and Republicans, and appealed for unqualified ratification of the treaty especially on the ground that reservations or amendments would necessitate its submission to Germany, which he said would be humiliating to us. To Senator Fernald of Maine Mr. Wilson said he had assumed there were at least sixty senators who would take a world view of the situation.

"There are sixty men," United States senate who take a world view of the situation," Senator Fernald re-

plied. "Fortunately, they include in their view the best interests of the United States of America."
Other senators told the president that while they recognized the fact that reservations would cause delay, they considered the protection of American interests of greater importance than speedy ratification. There is no doubt that both sides to the controversy would be glad to find some dignified way out of it, but neither seems to have made any converts. The help which the administration expected in the way of a formal declaration by Japan that it would restore Shantung to China was not forthcoming and that grab clause remained a sore spot.

Official dispatches from Maj. J. C. Green, director of the American relief administration's work in Turkey, calls attention to the imminent peril of the remainder of the Armenian nation. The Turks have reorganized their army and they and the Tatars are advancing on the Armenians from three sides, cutting them off from all relief supplies and threatening their extermination. Unless military protection is afforded the Armenians at once, says Major Green, the disaster will be more terrible than the massacres in 1915. In Paris it is said the peace conference's hands are tied until America decides whether or not it will accept a mandate for Asia Minor.

Germany's commissioners named to attend to the delivery of live stock to the French and Belgians, and to the transfer of the Saar coal mines has arrived at Versailles and gone to work, and in other respects the Germans seem to be trying reluctantly to carry out the provisions of the treaty. But their army in Latvia remains obdurate and General Von der Goltz and other officers have become so insolent in their endeavors to prevent the Letts from establishing a stable government that the supreme council of the allies has ordered the immediate expulsion of the German troops from Latvia.

Austria was given until one o'clock in the afternoon of August 6 to consider the terms offered her. Her press and public men have declared the terms are impossible of acceptance, and on Thursday it was announced that the cabinet, headed by Dr. Karl Renner, had decided to resign.

Though America was not at war with Bulgaria, it was decided that it should sign the treaty with that nation. This treaty was completed with the exception of some of the territorial clauses. All the Allies except America were in favor of awarding western Thrace to Greece. Undersecretary of State Polk, who has taken Secretary Lansing's place on the council, was taking an active part in the discussion of this matter.

Send Us Your Job Printing.

We do Job Printing at Fair Prices

superintendent Ganz, of the Derry Mills, York, Pa., the employees of which are on strike for better conditions and recognition of union labor, refused any conference. In consequence those employees who had not affiliated with the strikers handed in applications and, with almost 400 more, formed a local organization, which is now associated with the American Federation of Labor.

TO ALLEN LOGAN

Pearl Logan vs. Allen Logan
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16846
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Allen Logan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 16th day of August, 1919

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
J. W. Saylor, Sol.
Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

TO CHARLES W. O'DELL

Halve O'Dell vs. Charles W. O'Dell
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 1850
In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Charles W. O'Dell is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 15th day of August, 1919

J. C. FORD, C. & M

A. Y. Burrows, Sol.
Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

TO JOHN F. COTTON

Ethel Taylor Cotton vs. John F. Cotton
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16845
In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John F. Cotton is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 15th day of Aug. 1919

J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
Harris & Beeler, Sol's.
Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

Atlantic City Has Nothing On Knoxville

THE

BATHING BEACH

AT

CHILHOWEE

"THE PRETTIEST PARK IN DIXIE"

Is Real A. C. Style and pure-PURE Water.

Always Cool and Refreshing.

10 Acres of Lake To Swim In.

SHELTER FOR TEN THOUSAND IN CASE OF STORM

Movies Of The Bathing Beach
Will Be Taken This Sunday

See Yourself On The Screen "Camera" at 3 p. m.

Two Band Concerts and Other
Special Sunday Features

EV'RY DAY—Free Vodevil Afternoon and Evening—Movies, too.

DANCING, BOATING, CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.

"Time For That Picnic at Chilhowee"

T. P. A.—U. C. T. DAY—FRIDAY, August 22nd.